

REMARKS

Claims 1-6 and 8-10 were rejected in the parent case under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Leighton et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,108,703, in view of Underwood et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,523,027. Leighton et al. describe an Internet content delivery network, but the reference does not disclose or suggest that the network include CDN surrogate origin server regions located within enterprise firewalls that are managed by the CDN service provider as part of the CDN. Underwood et al. are cited for their teaching of placing a publicly-accessible web proxy server within an enterprise firewall. The Examiner then contends it would be obvious to combine these teachings to derive the claimed subject matter. The undersigned respectfully disagrees, in part because a web proxy server is not a surrogate origin server and, further, because there is no suggestion to combine these references (absent hindsight); nevertheless, in view of the final rejection, the independent claims have been amended here in an effort to advance this prosecution to a close.

Each independent claim now requires that a given CDN surrogate be adapted to host both Internet and intranet content. Internet content is content that has been offloaded by the participating CDN content providers; intranet content is content that has been offloaded by the enterprise. The Internet or intranet content, as the case may be, has been tagged for delivery over the Internet content delivery network. If a request for given Internet or intranet content originates from an end user within the enterprise, an appropriate CDN enterprise region (or ICDN-aware server) is selected and the requested content is served. If, however, a DNS query or connection request originates from outside the enterprise and is associated with a piece of intranet content that has been tagged by the enterprise for delivery over the ICDN, the DNS query or connection request, as the case may be, is not processed. This function restricts access to the intranet content, which might otherwise be publicly available by virtue of being hosted on an CDN enterprise region that itself may be publicly accessible. The written description at page 15, lines 21-28, provides ample support for this amendment.

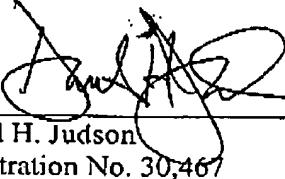
Even if one of ordinary skill in the art were motivated to modify Leighton et al. to include an enterprise CDN region (in view of the Underwood et al. teaching of placing a publicly-accessible web proxy server within an enterprise firewall), the amended claims require the additional limitation of preventing DNS queries or connection requests (that originate outside

(from without) the enterprise with respect to such content) from being processed. This additional subject matter is neither disclosed nor suggested by any permissible combination of the cited references.

According to the claimed invention as now described, an Internet content delivery network deploys one or more CDN server regions in an enterprise and manages those regions as part of the Internet CDN. Surrogate origin servers are adapted to host both Internet and intranet content, although access to intranet content is restricted by virtue of the limitations that are now positively recited in each independent claim. This architecture and the described operation provide significant advantages to both the participating content providers, whose content is now available directly behind the enterprise firewall, and to the enterprise, whose end users can get desired Internet content without having to go out over the Internet. The prior art of record fails to disclose or suggest "extending" an Internet content delivery network into an enterprise in this fashion.

The independent claims are now amended and deemed to describe patentable subject matter. Dependent claims 2-3, 5-6 and 9 are deemed patentable for the reasons advanced with respect to their respective parent claims.

Respectfully submitted,



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